Ractopame in grams/ton	Combination in grams/ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(ii) 8.2 to 24.6	Monensin 10 to 30	Cattle fed in confinement for slaughter: As in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section; and for prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and E. zuemii.	As in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section; see §558.355(d) of this chapter.	000986
(iii) [Reserved]. (iv) 8.2 to 24.6	Monensin 10 to 30, plus tylosin 8 to 10.	Cattle fed in confinement for slaughter: As in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section; for prevention and control of coccidiosis due to <i>E. bovis</i> and <i>E. zuernii</i> ; and for reduction of incidence of liver abscesses caused by <i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i> and <i>Actinomyces</i> (Corynebacterium) pyogenes.	As in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section; see §§ 558.355(d) and 558.625(c) of this chapter.	000986
(vi) 9.8 to 24.6		Cattle fed in confinement for slaugh- ter: For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and increased carcass leanness during	Feed continuously as sole ra- tion during the last 28 to 42 days on feed. Not for animals intended for breeding.	000986
(vii) 9.8 to 24.6	Monensin 10 to 30	the last 28 to 42 days on feed. Cattle fed in confinement for slaughter: As in paragraph (e)(2)(vi) of this section; and for prevention and control of coccidiosis due to E. bovis and E. zuernii.	As in paragraph (e)(2)(vi) of this section; see § 558.355(d) of this chapter.	000986
(viii) 9.8 to 24.6	Monensin 10 to 30, plus melengestrol acetate to provide 0.25 to 0.5 mg/ head/day.	Heifers fed in confinement for slaughter: As in paragraph (e)(2)(vi) of this section; for prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and E. zuemii, and for suppression of estrus (heat)	As in paragraph (e)(2)(vi) of this section; see §§ 558.342(d) and 558.355(d) of this chapter. Melengestrol acetate as provided by No. 000009 in §510.600(c) of this chapter.	000986
(ix) 9.8 to 24.6	Monensin 10 to 30, plus tylosin 8 to 10.	Cattle fed in confinement for slaughter: As in paragraph (e)(2)(vi) of this section; for prevention and control of coccidiosis due to <i>E. bovis</i> and <i>E. zuernii</i> ; and for reduction of incidence of liver abscesses caused by <i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i> and <i>Actinomyces</i> (<i>Corynebacterium</i>) pyogenes.	As in paragraph (e)(2)(vi) of this section; see §§ 558.355(d) and 558.625(c) of this chapter.	000986
(x) 9.8 to 24.6	Monensin 10 to 30, plus tylosin 8 to 10, plus melengestrol ace- tate to provide 0.25 to 0.5 mg/ head/day.	heifers fed in confinement for slaughter: As in paragraph (e)(2)(vi) of this section; for prevention and control of coccidiosis due to Eimeria bovis and E. zuernii, for reduction of incidence of liver abscesses caused by Fusobacterium necrophorum and Actinomyces (Corynebacterium) pyogenes; and for suppression of estrus (heat)	As in paragraph (e)(2)(vi) of this section; see §§ 558.342(d), 558.355(d), and 558.625(c) of this chapter. Melengestrol acetate as provided by No. 000009 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter	000986

 $[67\ FR\ 71820,\ Dec.\ 3,\ 2002,\ as\ amended\ at\ 68\ FR\ 54659,\ Sept.\ 18,\ 2003;\ 69\ FR\ 12068,\ Mar.\ 15,\ 2004;\ 69\ FR\ 51174,\ Aug.\ 18,\ 2004]$

§558.515 Robenidine hydrochloride.

- (a) Approvals. Type A medicated articles: 30 grams per pound to 046573 in \$510.600(c) of this chapter.
- (b) Special considerations. Type C feed containing robenidine hydrochloride must be fed within 50 days from the

date of manufacture. Do not use in Type B or Type C medicated feeds containing bentonite.

- (c) Related tolerances. See $\S 556.580$ of this chapter.
- (d) *Conditions of use.* It is used in feed for chickens as follows:

§ 558.515

Robenidine hy- drochloride in grams/ton	Combination in grams/ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
30 (0.0033 pct)		For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. mivati</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , and <i>E. necatrix</i> .	Feed continuously as sole ration. Do not feed to layers. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter	046573
	Bacitracin (as baci- tracin methylene disalicylate) 4 to 30.	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. mivati</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , and <i>E. necatrix</i> . For increased rate of weight gain	Feed continuously as sole ration. Do not feed to laying chickens. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter	046573
	Bacitracin (as bacitracin methylene disalicylate) 27 to 50.	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. mivati</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , and <i>E. necatrix</i> . For improved feed efficiency.	Feed continuously as sole ration. Do not feed to laying chickens. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter	046573
	Bacitracin (as bacitracin methylene disalicylate) 50.	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of necrotic enteritis caused or complicated by <i>Clostridium</i> spp. or other organisms susceptible to bacitracin.	Feed continuously as sole ration. Do not feed to laying hens. Withdraw 5 days before slaughter	046573
	Bacitracin (as baci- tracin methylene disalicylate) 100 to 200.	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the control of necrotic enteritis caused or complicated by Clostridium spp. or other organisms susceptible to bacitracin	To control a necrotic enteritis outbreak, start medication at first clinical signs of disease; administer continuously for 5 to 7 days or as long as clinical signs persist, then reduce bacitracin methylene disalicylate to prevention level (50 g/ton). Do not feed to laying hens. Withdraw 5 days before slaughter.	046573
	Bacitracin (as baci- tracin methylene disalicylate) 50 and roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4.	For broiler chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. mivati, E. brunetti, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, and E. necatrix. As an aid in the prevention of necrotic enteritis caused or complicated by Clostridium spp. or other organisms susceptible to bacitracin. For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and improved pigmentation	Feed continuously as sole ration. Use as the sole source of organic arsenic; poultry should have access to water at all times; drug overdose or lack of water intake may result in leg weakness or paralysis. Do not feed to laying chickens. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter	046573
	Bacitracin (as baci- tracin methylene disalicylate) 100 to 200 and roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4.	For broiler chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. mivati, E. brunetti, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, and E. necatrix. As an aid in the control of necrotic enteritis caused or complicated by Clostridium spp. or other organisms susceptible to bactracin. For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and improved pigmentation	To control necrotic enteritis, start medication at first clinical signs of disease; vary bacitracin dosage based on the severity of infection; administer continuously for 5 to 7 days or as long as clinical signs persist, then reduce bacitracin to prevention level (50 g/ton). Use as the sole source of organic arsenic; poultry should have access to water at all times; drug overdose or lack of water intake may result in leg weakness or paralysis. Do not feed to laying chickens. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter.	046573
	Bacitracin (as bacitracin zinc) 4 to 30.	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. mivati</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , and <i>E. necatrix</i> . For increased rate of weight gain	Feed continuously as sole ra- tion. Do not feed to laying chickens. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter	046573 046573

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

Robenidine hy- drochloride in grams/ton	Combination in grams/ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
	Bacitracin (as bacitracin zinc) 27 to 50.	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. mivati, E. brunetti, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima,</i> and <i>E. necatrix.</i> For improved feed efficiency	Feed continuously as sole ration. Do not feed to laying chickens. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter	046573 046573
	Chlortetracycline 100 to 200.	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. mivati, E. brunetti, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima,</i> and <i>E. necatrix.</i> For control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.	Feed continuously as sole ration up to 14 days. Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter	
	Chlortetracycline 200 to 400.	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. mivati, E. brunetti, tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima,</i> and <i>E. necatrix.</i> For control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by <i>M. gallisepticum</i> and <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.	Feed continuously as sole ration up to 14 days. Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter	
	Chlortetracycline 500	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. mivati, E. brunetti, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima,</i> and <i>E. necatrix.</i> As an aid in the reduction of mortality due to <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to chlortetracycline.	Feed continuously as sole ration up to 5 days. Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter	046573
	Lincomycin 2	For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. mivati, E. brunetti, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima,</i> and <i>E. necatrix.</i> For increase in rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency	Feed continuously as the sole ration. Do not feed to laying hens. Withdraw 5 days be- fore slaughter	000009
	Oxytetracycline 400	For broiler chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by E. mivati, E. bruneti, E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, and E. necatrix. For control of CRD and air sac infection caused by Mycoplasma gallisepticum and E. coli susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days. Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Withdraw 5 days before slaughter	066104
	Roxarsone 22.5 to 45.4 (0.005 percent).	Susceptible to oxytetracycline For broiler and fryer chickens: As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. mivati</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , and <i>E. necatrix</i> . For increased rate of weight gain	Feed continuously as the sole ration. Use as sole source of organic arsenic. Do not feed to layers. Withdraw 5 days prior to slaughter	046573

[40 FR 13959, Mar. 27, 1975]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting \$558.515, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

$\S 558.530$ Roxarsone.

- (a) Approvals. Type A medicated articles: 10, 20, 50, and 80 percent to 046573 in \$510.600(c) of this chapter for use as in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(4) of this section.
- (b) Related tolerances. See $\S 556.60$ of this chapter.
- (c) [Reserved]
- (d) Conditions of use—(1) Growing chickens and growing turkeys—(i) Grams per ton. Roxarsone 22.7 and 45.4 (0.0025 to 0.005 percent).
- (ii) *Indications for use.* For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and improved pigmentation.